

THE BIRDS OF BERLIN AND HARWOOD TOWNSHIPS,
CASS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

BY GALE W. MONSON

The following paper represents eight years' work in the field, from January, 1925, to December, 1932. Of these years, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 were characterized by particularly intensive work. During the last two of the eight years, 1931 and 1932, really close observational work was confined to the summer months, although sufficient time was spent in the field the remainder of the year to acquire representative migrational data. The migration records for practically the whole period, 1925-1932, are very complete, the writer being in the field on the majority of the days, his observations as a rule taking place in a comparatively small area of two to three square miles within the area considered, that of Berlin and Harwood Townships in Cass County, North Dakota.

Complete daily records, including a list of birds seen, are available for the entire period. In addition, a day's bird census, taken eleven times a year and covering about three square miles within whose boundaries are representative physiographic and floral conditions of the two townships, contributes much in extending migration dates and in giving the writer a good idea of the relative abundance of different species at various times of the year. Bird-banding work carried on during the last two years has also helped enlarge the writer's data.

None of the records presented in this paper are based on collected specimens, field observation being the only source. A pair of twelve-power Astra binoculars has given valuable assistance in this respect, together with various bird-lists and ornithological books, such as Taverner's "Birds of Western Canada", Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of Eastern North America", Bent's "Life Histories of North American Birds", and Roberts' "The Birds of Minnesota". Larson's "Birds of Eastern McKenzie County, North Dakota" (*WILSON BULLETIN*, March, 1926) and Williams's "Birds of the Red River Valley of Northeastern North Dakota" (*WILSON BULLETIN*, March and June, 1926), have proven valuable in comparative studies.

The seventy square miles, more or less, comprising the two townships consist almost entirely of cultivated farm land. The land is a part of the flat Red River Valley, once the bottom of glacial Lake Agassiz, with an elevation of approximately 900 feet above sea level. The Red River borders the eastern side of Harwood Township, with the Sheyenne River emptying into it in the northeastern part of the

township. The Sheyenne flows north through the midwestern part of Harwood Township before turning east to empty into the Red River. These two rivers are narrow, winding, often sluggish streams, seldom exceeding fifty feet in width, and cutting no depressions of any consequence, their high water level being only a few feet below the level of the surrounding country.

The average annual rainfall is slightly more than twenty inches. The summers are warm, temperatures of over 90° not being uncommon, and the winters cold, the mercury frequently sinking to 20° F. below 0° F., rarely to 30° below. Prevailing winds are northwest and southeast.

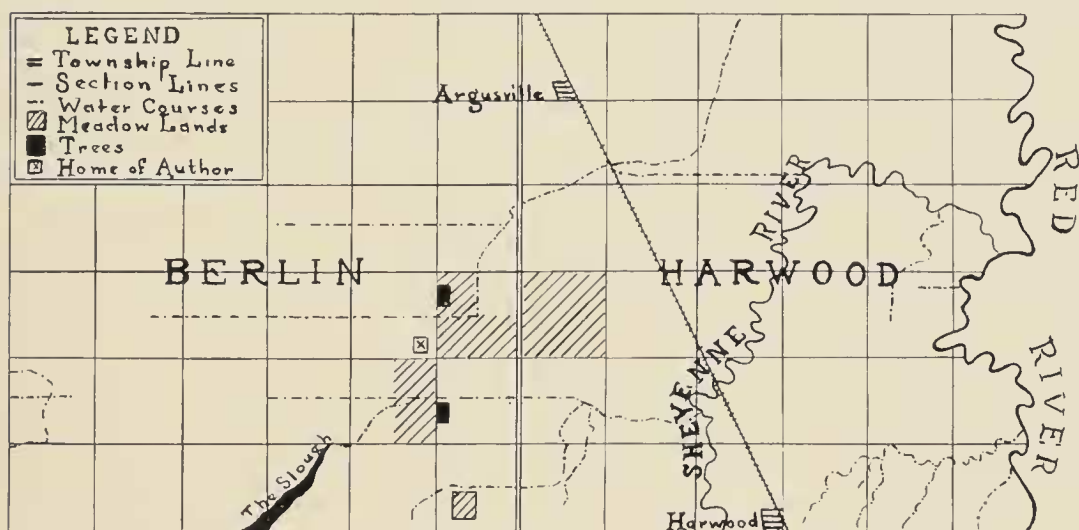
Much of the observational work has been done in the low meadow lands of two and a half square miles' area immediately adjoining the writer's home. Part of these are virgin prairie, being too low to have any practical value as farm land. The plant growth of these meadows consists mainly of Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), false red-top (*Poa palustris*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), cord grass (*Spartina michauxiana*), and the various sedges (*Carex* spp.). Among the more common herbs are Indian hemp (*Apocynum hypericifolium*), narrow-leaved sunflower (*Helianthus maximiliani*), prairie asters (*Aster multiflorum* and *A. paniculatus*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), white sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), dandelion (*Taraxacum taraxacum*), and wolfberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*). There are occasional patches of willows (*Salix discolor*, *S. petiolaris*, *S. interior*, *S. cordata*) in the wetter places. In ordinary years, over half of these meadow lands are mown for hay, but are not pastured.

The survival of an area of natural grassland in a region so completely under the plow is unusual. Were it not present, species such as the Marbled Godwit, the Upland Plover, the Sprague's Pipit, and the Baird's and Leconte's Sparrows would not be found, while Bobolinks, Western Meadowlarks, Prairie Hens, and Savannah and Grasshopper Sparrows are much more common because of it. Due to the fact that the writer has spent so much time in these meadows, they have had a more significant influence upon his data than perhaps any other portion of the two townships.

Tree growth in the townships consists of a few acres on every farmstead and scattered "tree claims", species most commonly planted being boxelder (*Acer negundo*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and golden willow (*Salix vitellina*). Along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers are narrow fringes of timber, consisting for the most part of elm (*Ulmus americana*), boxelder, green ash, bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), peach-leaved willow

(*Salix amygdaloides*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), and choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*). Tree growths, though forming a very small part of the area under consideration, are, however, important as centers of bird life.

There are no permanent bodies of water in the two townships, aside from the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. During the spring months and following heavy rains, much of the farm land may be covered by water, especially the above-mentioned meadowlands, where the water has a tendency to remain longer than elsewhere. A low area a mile long and from one to two hundred feet wide in the south central part of Berlin Township, known locally as "The Slough", usually contains water from March to July or August, forming a small center for water birds. During wet summers, favorable spots for water birds can be



found over the entire area, particularly in the meadowlands. As a rule, however, all traces of standing water have gone by the middle of August, resulting in a dearth of autumn records for water birds. The fall of 1928 stands out as an exception, when heavy rains in late August and September caused much of the land to lie under a few inches of water.

This lack of any permanent bodies of water in the region, again excepting the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, is naturally a considerable deterrent to the observation of water birds. The writer has no doubt that his list of birds would be extended fifteen or twenty species or more if there were such a body of water present. It would also result in more accurate data on water birds, especially in the fall. That there would be water birds present in the fall if such were the case is shown by the large numbers that appeared in the fall of 1928.

With reference to the occurrence of certain species of birds, the influence of the Red and Sheyenne Rivers is not to be disregarded, the water present at all times of the year bringing about the presence of such birds as the Spotted Sandpiper and the Belted Kingfisher, and the continuous, often unpastured woodland along the rivers resulting in favorable nesting conditions for such birds as the Sharp-shinned Hawk, the Great Horned Owl, the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, the Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, the Crested Flycatcher, the Blue Jay, the White-breasted Nuthatch, the Chickadee, the Red-eyed Vireo, the Indigo Bunting, and the Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

The writer again wishes to call attention to the fact that the type of field work which enabled him to gather the data summed up in this paper has been very persistent and very localized (about ninety per cent within an area of three square miles). Because of this, he feels that this one differs from most bird lists, which as a rule cover a far larger territory and do not represent a continual and unbroken period of observation in the field.

The writer also wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Prof. O. A. Stevens, of North Dakota State College, without whose counsel and encouragement this paper would not have been written.

The following annotated list of birds, in which special attention is paid to migratory data, contains 187 named forms. The nomenclature used is that of the A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds, Fourth Edition. The names of subspecies are as given in Roberts' "The Birds of Minnesota", since the locality treated in this paper would be expected to contain the same subspecies as are found in Minnesota.

HORNED GREBE. *Colymbus auritus*. Rare; two records, September 29, 1926, and April 24, 1927.

PIED-BILLED GREBE. *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*. Rare, seen only in wet fall of 1928, August 30 to September 15.

GREAT BLUE HERON. *Ardea herodias herodias*. Occasionally seen flying over, evidently between the Red and Sheyenne Rivers and the Slough, and, in late summer, along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Three spring records, May 8, 1926, April 24, 1927, and May 11, 1930. Scattered records for fall, earliest July 3, 1929, latest October 8, 1926.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*. Rare, one date only, August 22, 1932, when two immature birds flew into the farmyard trees.

AMERICAN BITTERN. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. Fairly common summer resident, varying in numbers according to wetness of year. Earliest

arrival, April 20, 1929, average April 29. Latest departure October 21, 1928.

EASTERN LEAST BITTERN. *Ixobrychus exilis exilis*. Rare, one seen June 10, 1930, at the Slough.

WHISTLING SWAN. *Cygnus columbianus*. Rare, one flock seen flying over on October 18, 1930.

COMMON CANADA GOOSE. *Branta canadensis canadensis*. Fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival March 17, 1930, average March 26; latest spring departure May 12, 1925, average April 30. Earliest fall arrival September 26, 1925, average October 10; latest fall departure November 14, 1931, average November 6.

LESSER SNOW GOOSE. *Chen hyperborea hyperborea*. Occasional spring migrant, usually seen in company with Canada Geese. I have the following dates: May 5, 1926; April 2 and May 11, 1927; April 1, 1928; April 4, 5, and 18, 1929.

BLUE GOOSE. *Chen caerulescens*. Rare, a small flock on April 16, 1929, being the only ones seen.

COMMON MALLARD. *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*. The most common wild duck, breeding in small numbers every year. Earliest arrival March 15, 1930, average March 19. Most birds leave by July 15, thereafter are seen only in migration. Latest fall date November 1, 1929.

BALDPATE. *Mareca americana*. Rare; one date only, September 15, 1928.

AMERICAN PINTAIL. *Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*. Very common spring migrant, occasional summer resident, rare in fall. Earliest arrival March 15, 1927 and 1930, average March 18. Latest fall departure October 22, 1928.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL. *Nettion carolinense*. Occasional migrant. I have the following dates: May 4, 1926; May 20 and 30, 1927; April 20 and May 12, 1929; September 3 and 7, October 2, 1928.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL. *Querquedula discors*. Fairly common spring migrant, occasional summer resident, rare in fall. Earliest arrival April 20, 1926, 1927, and 1930; average April 23. Latest departure September 30, 1928.

SHOVELLER. *Spatula clypeata*. Uncommon migrant, rare summer resident. Spring arrival dates, April 14, 1929, and May 1, 1932 (present only two years). A common bird in the wet fall of 1928.

WOOD DUCK. *Aix sponsa*. Rare; only two records, April 20 and May 1, 1926.

RING-NECKED DUCK. *Nyroca collaris*. Rare, only two records, April 14 and 21, 1929.

EASTERN GOSHAWK. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. Uncommon winter visitant, seen on December 3 and 22, 1925; November 15 and 27, December 21, 1926.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. *Accipiter velox velox*. Perhaps breeds along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. I have seen it only in the latter part of summer and in early fall. Earliest fall date July 30, 1929, latest September 20, 1930.

COOPER'S HAWK. *Accipiter cooperi*. This *Accipiter* also very likely breeds along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, although none have been seen there in early summer as yet. Only three spring dates: April 7, 1929; May 15, 1930; and April 23, 1932. A fairly common late summer and fall bird. I have three July records: July 12, 1928, and July 16 and 21, 1929. All other records are for August and September; earliest August 26, 1927, and latest September 30, 1929.

EASTERN RED-TAILED HAWK. *Buteo borealis borealis*. A common migrant and an occasional nesting species along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival March 25, 1925, average April 1. Latest departure October 28, 1925, average October 18.

SWAINSON'S HAWK. *Buteo swainsoni*. Rare; one record for September 14, 1930.

AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. *Buteo lagopus s. johannis*. A common late fall and late winter migrant, occasional winter resident. Earliest fall arrival September 26, 1930, average October 5. Latest spring departure April 14, 1928, average March 25.

GOLDEN EAGLE. *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*. Rare; only two dates, September 12 and October 18, 1931.

MARSH HAWK. *Circus hudsonius*. Common summer resident, nesting two to four pairs to a section of meadowland. Arrives early in spring; date of departure in fall depends on weather conditions. Earliest arrival February 21, 1930, average February 27. Latest departure November 24, 1925, average November 15. Have records for December 23, 1928, and January 5, 1929.

PRAIRIE FALCON. *Falco mexicanus*. Rare; one record for September 18, 1932.

DUCK HAWK. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. Rare transient, seen on May 19, 1929; October 20, 1929; September 19, 1931; and September 14, 1932.

EASTERN PIGEON HAWK. *Falco columbarius columbarius*. Erratic migrant. Earliest spring arrival March 13, 1926, average April 10; latest spring departure May 3, 1929, average April 30. Earliest fall arrival September 12, 1929, average September 16; latest fall departure October 21, 1926, average October 14.

EASTERN SPARROW HAWK. *Falco sparverius sparverius*. Common migrant but rare breeding species. Earliest arrival April 2, 1928, average April 14. Latest departure October 12, 1930, average October 5.

GREATER PRAIRIE HEN. *Tympanuchus cupido americanus*. A common permanent resident and the finest of our game birds. The farmers' cornfields are favorite winter feeding places, with the deep snow in the meadowlands providing excellent sleeping quarters. I do not believe that their numbers are decreasing.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT. *Phasianus colchicus torquatus*. A foreign game bird recently introduced here. They first appeared in 1928 and are now almost as common as the prairie hen. They do not seem to survive the severe winters as well as the latter bird, however.

SANDHILL CRANE. *Grus canadensis tabida*. Rare, a small flock being seen on April 10, 1925, and one bird April 15, 1926.

VIRGINIA RAIL. *Rallus limicola limicola*. Occasional spring migrant and a rare summer resident, with a nesting record for June, 1925. Earliest spring arrival May 18, 1929. Latest date seen July 7, 1925.

SORA. *Porzana carolina*. A common summer resident at the Slough. Earliest arrival May 7, 1926, average May 13. Latest departure September 25, 1927, average September 16.

AMERICAN COOT. *Fulica americana americana*. Occasional migrant, nesting once (1929) at the Slough. Earliest spring arrival April 21, 1929, average April 28; latest spring departure May 18, 1930, average May 15. Rare in fall, latest departure October 20, 1928.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. *Charadrius semipalmatus*. Rare. Small flocks seen on May 11, 1930, and May 18, 1930.

KILLDEER. *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*. Common summer resident, usually a pair to every barnyard. Earliest arrival March 15, 1927, average March 28. Latest departure October 16, 1928, average October 12.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. *Pluvialis dominica dominica*. A not uncommon migrant, apparently increasing in numbers. Earliest spring arrival April 29, 1929, average May 1; latest spring departure May 18, 1932. Earliest fall arrival September 3, 1928, average September 18; latest fall departure November 2, 1928, average October 20.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. *Squatarola squatarola*. Rare spring migrant, seen three times: May 24, 1925; May 31, 1926; and May 24, 1931.

WILSON'S SNIPE. *Capella delicata*. Common spring migrant, rare in fall except in 1928, when it was a common bird from September 3

to October 28. Other autumn records are September 22, 1926 and October 11, 1931. Earliest spring arrival April 13, 1930, average April 22; latest spring departure May 11, 1930, average May 5.

UPLAND PLOVER. *Bartramia longicauda*. A summer resident, one or two pairs present every year. Earliest arrival May 3, 1927, average May 9. Latest departure August 28, 1927, average August 22.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER. *Actitis macularia*. Occasional summer resident along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, never seen elsewhere. Earliest arrival May 10, 1928, latest departure August 21, 1927.

EASTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER. *Tringa solitaria solitaria*. Fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 1, 1930, average May 6; latest spring departure May 17, 1929, average May 15. Earliest fall arrival July 2, 1929, average July 10; latest fall departure September 25, 1928, average August 20.

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS. *Totanus melanoleucus*. Rare. I have the following dates: May 24, 1925; May 29, 1926; September 9 and 10, 1927; September 7, 1928.

LESSER YELLOW-LEGS. *Totanus flavipes*. A fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival April 20, 1927 and 1930, average April 23; latest spring departure June 3, 1925, average May 17. Earliest fall arrival July 5, 1928, average July 12; latest fall departure September 29, 1928, average August 20.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. *Pisobia melanotos*. The most common sandpiper migrant. Earliest spring arrival April 26, 1930, average May 1; latest spring departure May 19, 1929, average May 18. Earliest fall arrival July 14, 1931, average July 21; latest fall departure September 15, 1928, average August 23.

LEAST SANDPIPER. *Pisobia minutilla*. Uncommon, seen only on May 5, 1926 and August 16, 1931.

MARbled GODWIT. *Limosa fedoa*. A large wading bird that is still holding its own in the vicinity. One or two pairs breed every summer, and as many as a dozen are often present in the spring. I have seen these birds only once after June 30, so it is evident that they leave with their young as soon as the latter can fly. They will often breed on the open meadowland where there is no water about for several miles. Earliest arrival April 19, 1926, average April 24. Latest departure July 15, 1932, average June 26. No fall records.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE. *Steganopus tricolor*. Occasional spring migrant, often staying well into June. Earliest spring arrival May 7, 1926, average May 20. Latest spring departure June 17, 1930, average June 5. One record for June 22, 1926, but no fall records.

HERRING GULL. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. An occasional

spring migrant, seen in five years out of eight. Earliest arrival March 27, 1932, average April 9; latest departure April 28, 1928, average April 16.

RING-BILLED GULL. *Larus delawarensis*. Rare; one record for April 14, 1929.

FRANKLIN'S GULL. *Larus pipixcan*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 26, 1927, average May 3; latest spring departure June 13, 1927. Earliest fall arrival July 1, 1927, average July 20; latest fall departure September 26, 1925, average September 14.

FORSTER'S TERN. *Sterna forsteri*. Rare, one record for June 19, 1932.

BLACK TERN. *Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*. A common transient, occasional individuals appearing during the breeding season. Earliest spring arrival May 11, 1930, average May 18; latest spring departure May 29, 1926, average May 28. Earliest fall arrival July 9, 1930, average July 20; latest fall departure August 31, 1928, average August 21.

WESTERN MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura marginella*. A very common summer resident. Earliest arrival April 3, 1925, average April 9. Latest departure October 21, 1928, average October 13. One was seen December 22 to 26, 1928.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 27, 1927, average May 30. Latest departure September 22, 1929, average September 12.

EASTERN SCREECH OWL. *Otus asio uaeuius*. Fairly common permanent resident, seen most commonly in August, September, October, February, and March. Nests infrequently.

GREAT HORNED OWL. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*. One seen November 10, 1925; a pair was seen occasionally along the Sheyenne River between May 25 and August 21, 1930, perhaps nesting.

SNOWY OWL. *Nyctea nyctea*. A not uncommon winter visitant, quite common some years. Earliest fall arrival November 28, 1929 and 1931, average December 7. Latest spring departure April 4, 1930, average March 15.

AMERICAN HAWK OWL. *Surnia ulula caparoch*. Rare, one record for November 16, 1927.

WESTERN BURROWING OWL. *Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*. A pair nested in the southern part of Berlin Township for several years, but have not been seen since 1929. Earliest arrival May 1, 1926, average May 3. Latest departure September 25, 1927, average September 24.

NORTHERN BARRED OWL. *Strix varia varia*. One record for March 8, 1930.

GREAT GRAY OWL. *Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*. One record for December 26, 1926. This is not a positive record, as later observation indicates that the bird may have been an immature or female Snowy Owl.

LONG-EARED OWL. *Asio wilsonianus*. Transient. Uncommon in spring, common in fall, loving the growth of willow on the meadowlands. Spring records: May 5, 12, and 17, 1927; April 14, 1928; April 20, 1929. Earliest fall arrival July 10, 1926, average August 15; latest fall departure November 18, 1928, average November 1. One record for January 20, 1929.

SHORT-EARED OWL. *Asio flammeus flammeus*. A permanent resident, varying considerably in numbers from year to year and from season to season. It is a lover of low sedge patches in the meadowlands.

EASTERN NIGHTHAWK. *Chordeiles minor minor*. Fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 11, 1930, average May 24; latest spring departure June 15, 1929, average June 10. Earliest fall arrival August 15, 1925 and 1928, average August 22; latest fall departure September 21, 1927, average September 12.

CHIMNEY SWIFT. *Chaetura pelagica*. Occasional summer resident, nesting in the chimneys of country churches and of the larger buildings in the villages of Argusville and Harwood. Earliest arrival May 3, 1930, average May 15. Latest departure September 4, 1930, average August 25.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. *Archilochus colubris*. Common migrant and a rare summer resident along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 15, 1929, average May 24. Latest departure September 18, 1927, average September 6.

EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER. *Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*. An occasional pair nests along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers where the water has cut into the banks. Earliest arrival April 29, 1929, average April 30. Latest departure September 18, 1927, average September 8.

NORTHERN FLICKER. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. Easily the most common woodpecker, a pair to every grove. Earliest arrival March 29, 1925, average April 6. Latest departure November 1, 1927, average October 16.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. A species not yet common but increasing decidedly in numbers. Earliest arrival May 7, 1926, average May 12. Latest departure September 7, 1927, average August 30.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*. Fairly common migrant, breeding rarely along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival April 21, 1929, average April 24. Latest departure October 1, 1926, average September 27.

EASTERN HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates villosus villosus*. A common permanent resident of the woods along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, often coming to outlying farm groves in the fall.

NORTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. A common permanent resident along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, more so than the hairy. It is seen in outlying farm groves in late summer, fall, and winter.

EASTERN KINGBIRD. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. A very common summer resident, more so than the following species. Earliest arrival May 11, 1930, average May 16. Latest departure September 16, 1931 and 1932, average September 8. Most birds leave before August 31.

ARKANSAS KINGBIRD. *Tyrannus verticalis*. A very common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 3, 1930, average May 9. Latest departure September 19, 1931, average September 11. Most birds leave before August 31.

NORTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER. *Myiarchus crinitus boreus*. Occasionally nests along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 22, 1927, average May 23. Latest departure August 25, 1926, average August 17.

EASTERN PHOEBE. *Sayornis phoebe*. My belief that this species nests along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers is based on the presence of a pair about a bridge over the Sheyenne in the summer of 1929, although no nest could be found. Earliest arrival April 4, 1925, average April 17. Latest departure October 18, 1925, average September 28.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax flaviventris*. Occasional transient, seen in May (four years out of eight) and in August (seven years out of eight). Earliest spring arrival May 11, 1925, average May 20; latest departure May 29, 1925, average May 25. Earliest fall arrival August 1, 1926, average August 14; latest fall departure August 27, 1932, average August 23.

ALDER FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax trailli trailli*. A rather uncommon nesting species in tree claims and along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival June 4, 1930, average June 5. Latest departure August 22, 1928, average August 15.

LEAST FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax minimus*. A common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 3, 1930, average May 11. Latest departure September 26, 1927, average September 17.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE. *Myiochanes virens*. Common summer resident in tree claims and along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 11, 1930, average May 26. Latest departure September 24, 1929, average September 12.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. *Nuttallornis mesoleucus*. Has been seen only in August, with dates ranging from August 11, 1932, to August 26, 1932. Seven were present in one small tree claim on August 23, 1931.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. This is evidently the nesting subspecies, but I have not been able to satisfy myself yet as to other subspecies. The birds are present at times throughout the winter, but usually are gone by the middle of November, not to return again until February. Frequently migrate in large numbers. Those that stay to breed usually raise two broods, a corn field forming a favorite place for the second nest.

TREE SWALLOW. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. Very common spring migrant, returning again early in the fall in much smaller numbers. Earliest spring arrival April 24, 1927, average April 28; latest spring departure May 29, 1925, average May 24. Earliest fall arrival July 28, 1932, average August 8; latest fall departure August 30, 1928, average August 20.

BANK SWALLOW. *Riparia riparia riparia*. A common nesting species in vertical banks of the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 3, 1925, average May 11. Latest departure September 12, 1927, average August 31.

BARN SWALLOW. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. Our most common and best known swallow. Earliest arrival April 23, 1926, average May 2. Latest departure October 4, 1930, average October 1.

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW. *Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*. An erratic visitor, regular but uncommon in spring migrations. Dates range from May 11, 1930, to June 16, 1929; and in late summer, from July 7, 1931, to August 23, 1932.

PURPLE MARTIN. *Progne subis subis*. Not uncommon migrant. The only nesting pairs in the area are two or three that return to Argusville village every year. Earliest arrival April 20, 1932, average April 30. Latest departure September 20, 1929, average August 30.

NORTHERN BLUE JAY. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. Occasionally nests along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, now and then seen in outlying farmyards. Rarely winters.

EASTERN CROW. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. A common summer resident and occasional permanent resident. One or two are usually about in the winter unless the weather is very severe. Mi-

gration dates for years when none were present in the winter: earliest arrival February 18, 1930, average February 22. Latest departure December 7, 1930, average November 23. The bulk of the birds migrate in March and October.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE. *Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*. A common winter visitant, breeds rarely along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. The winter influx takes place in the latter part of August and in September; the birds leave again in March and in early April.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*. A common permanent resident along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers, occasionally visiting outlying farm groves.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. *Sitta canadensis*. An erratic fall transient, absent in 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1932. Earliest fall arrival September 23, 1929, average October 3. Latest fall departure October 24, 1925, average October 18.

BROWN CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris americana*. A common transient. Earliest spring arrival March 23, 1928, average April 3; latest spring departure May 6, 1928, average April 26. Earliest fall arrival September 18, 1925, average September 30; latest fall departure November 4, 1928, average October 23.

WESTERN HOUSE WREN. *Troglodytes aedon parkmani*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival April 30, 1929, average May 8. Latest departure October 12, 1925, average September 30.

EASTERN WINTER WREN. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. Rare migrant, seen only on April 9, 1930, September 15, 1928, and November 5, 1925.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN. *Cistothorus stellaris*. Fairly common summer resident of low spots in the meadowlands, and the Slough. Earliest arrival April 27, 1929, average May 14. Latest departure October 21, 1928, average September 20.

CATBIRD. *Dumatella carolinense*. Fairly common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 11, 1930, average May 18. Latest departure September 30, 1925, average September 20.

BROWN THRASHER. *Toxostoma rufum*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 2, 1928, average May 6. Latest departure September 23, 1927, average September 19.

EASTERN ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius migratorius*. Very common migrant and summer resident. Earliest arrival March 16, 1927, average March 27. Latest departure November 7, 1925, average October 23.

EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH. *Hylocichla guttata faxoni*. Fairly common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 10, 1929 and 1930, average April 16; latest spring departure May 18, 1929, average May

1. Earliest fall arrival September 17, 1932, average September 26; latest fall departure October 21, 1928, average October 12.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. The most common thrush migrant, occurring in large numbers at times in the spring and fall of each year. Earliest spring arrival May 5, 1931 and 1932, average May 7; latest spring departure May 30, 1929 and 1930, average May 29. Earliest fall arrival August 25, 1928, average August 28; latest fall departure October 5, 1930, average September 27.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. *Hylocichla minima aliciae*. Much less common than the preceding species, only a few individuals being seen each year. Earliest spring arrival May 9, 1930, average May 14; latest spring departure June 10, 1928, average May 28. Earliest fall arrival August 22, 1928, average September 10; latest fall departure September 19, 1931, average September 17.

WILLOW THRUSH. *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*. The least common of the thrushes. Does not nest. I have the following dates: May 20 to June 3, 1928; May 19 to May 28, 1929; May 16 to May 18, 1930; May 24 to June 2, 1931; and September 9, 1928.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis sialis*. Uncommon migrant and rare summer resident. Earliest arrival March 27, 1925, average March 28. Latest departure October 18, 1930, average October 8.

EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus satrapa satrapa*. An erratic spring migrant, regular and common fall migrant. Earliest: spring arrival March 30, 1925, average April 8; latest spring departure April 28, 1927, average April 25. Earliest fall arrival September 26, 1929, average October 4; latest fall departure November 10, 1928, average October 28.

EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *Corthylio calendula calendula*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 14, 1931, average April 20; latest spring departure May 24, 1927, average May 18. Earliest fall arrival August 31, 1925, average September 9; latest fall departure October 18, 1925 and 1931, average October 13.

AMERICAN PIPIT. *Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. Occasional spring migrant, common fall migrant, with a particular liking for burnt-over fields. Earliest spring arrival April 28, 1928, average May 6; latest spring departure May 19, 1929, average May 18. Earliest fall arrival September 13, 1930, average September 25; latest fall departure November 1, 1931, average October 24.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT. *Anthus spraguei*. This bird has a rather peculiar local history. It was first seen July 24, 1927, and did not appear again until July 17, 1929, when several birds appeared and haunted

the meadowlands as late as September 14. None appeared again next year (1930) until July 14; again the species was here until September 14. The next year, arriving on May 2, two pairs stayed the summer through until September 13, evidently nesting. In the spring of 1932 they arrived May 1 but had left again by May 18. Reappearing July 22, they stayed until September 18. When present there are usually from four to ten about. The males are constant singers from their arrival in May until one or two weeks into August.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING. *Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*. Rare, seen only on December 1, 1928.

CEDAR WAXWING. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. An infrequent visitor. I have the following records: June 4 and 9, 1927; June 6, 7, and 8, 1929; June 1, 18, and 19, 1930; August 25 and September 28, 1929; August 23, September 16 and 22, 1930; August 28 and September 5, 1931; and August 23, 1932.

NORTHERN SHRIKE. *Lanius borealis borealis*. An uncommon winter visitant. I have the following dates: January 3 and 17, February 11, 1925; February 1, October 16, 25, 26, and 30, November 3, 8, and 17, and December 5, 1927; and October 21 and 29, 1928.

MIGRANT SHRIKE. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival March 31, 1928, average April 10. Latest departure October 5, 1930, average September 20.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. *Vireo flavifrons*. Frequent summer resident in the trees along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers and in "tree claims". Earliest arrival May 15, 1928, average May 23. Latest departure August 23, 1932, average August 22.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO. *Vireo solitarius solitarius*. Occasional migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 10, 1929, average May 21; latest spring departure June 13, 1927, average June 1. Earliest fall arrival August 29, 1929, average September 8; latest fall departure September 19, 1932, average September 17.

RED-EYED VIREO. *Vireo olivaceus*. Frequent migrant and an occasional nesting species in the woods along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 28, 1932, average May 30. Latest departure September 22, 1929, average September 16.

EASTERN WARBLING VIREO. *Vireo gilvus gilvus*. The most common summer resident vireo. Earliest arrival May 15, 1928, average May 20. Latest departure September 21, 1925, average September 12.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. *Mniotilta varia*. Frequent transient. Earliest spring arrival May 5, 1926, average May 10; latest spring departure May 29, 1926, average May 19. Earliest fall arrival August

10, 1932, average August 22; latest fall departure October 2, 1929, average September 17.

TENNESSEE WARBLER. *Vermivora peregrina*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival May 10, 1926, average May 13; latest spring departure June 6, 1928, average May 30. Earliest fall arrival September 3, 1930, average September 11; latest fall departure September 28, 1926, average September 22.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER. *Vermivora celata celata*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 23, 1932, average May 4; latest spring departure May 29, 1926, average May 22. Earliest fall arrival August 23, 1931, average September 3; latest fall departure October 11, 1931, average September 27.

NASHVILLE WARBLER. *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*. Occasional transient. Earliest spring arrival May 10, 1929, average May 14; latest spring departure May 28, 1925, average May 23. Earliest fall arrival August 29, 1929, average September 13; latest fall departure September 28, 1929, average September 25.

This and the two preceding species are very hard to distinguish in the fall, and some of the above fall records may be questionable.

EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER. *Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. Common summer resident, liking especially the willow patches on the meadows. Earliest arrival May 5, 1926, average May 11. Latest departure September 19, 1927, average September 12.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER. *Dendroica magnolia*. Transient, occurring most commonly in the spring. Earliest spring arrival May 11, 1931, average May 17; latest spring departure June 12, 1927, average May 28. Only two fall records: September 18 and 19, 1926.

CAPE MAY WARBLER. *Dendroica tigrina*. Rare, seen only in 1930, May 11-15, 18.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*. Rare, only two records, August 29 and September 12, 1932.

MYRTLE WARBLER. *Dendroica coronata*. The most common transient warbler. Earliest spring arrival April 18, 1929, average April 25; latest spring departure May 30, 1928, average May 23. Earliest fall arrival September 5, 1927, average September 13; latest fall departure November 5, 1927, average October 15.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. *Dendroica virens virens*. Rare. Five records: May 7-8, 1928; May 19 and September 13, 1929; May 11-12, 1930; and September 19, 1931.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. *Dendroica fusca*. Rare; one record for August 23, 1932.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. Uncommon; seen on May 25 and August 27, 1925; May 23 and June 3, 1928; May 28 and August 25, 1929; and May 24, 1931.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. *Dendroica castanea*. Uncommon; records for May 18-21, June 3, 1928; May 23, 28, 1929; May 13, 1930; and August 16, 1932.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER. *Dendroica striata*. Common spring migrant, but thus far I have been unable to satisfactorily identify any autumn birds. Earliest spring arrival May 8, 1930, average May 12; latest spring departure June 10, 1928, average June 1.

WESTERN PALM WARBLER. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 30, 1931, average May 7; latest spring departure May 24, 1931, average May 19. Earliest fall arrival September 8, 1928, average September 13; latest fall departure October 16, 1927, average September 30.

OVEN-BIRD. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival May 10, 1929, average May 16; latest spring departure June 3, 1925 and 1928, average May 26. Earliest fall arrival August 23, 1931, average September 3; latest fall departure September 26, 1927, average September 20.

GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. Very common transient, especially in the fall. Earliest spring arrival April 30, 1929; average May 16; latest spring departure June 3, 1927, average May 25. Earliest fall arrival August 13, 1925, average August 16; latest fall departure September 23, 1929, average September 18.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER. *Oporornis agilis*. Infrequent transient. Records for June 10 and 14, 1928; May 25, 1930; August 22, 1927; and August 16, 1932.

MOURNING WARBLER. *Oporornis philadelphia*. Occasional migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 22, 1927, average May 25; latest spring departure June 12, 1927, average May 29. Earliest fall arrival August 22, 1927 and 1931, average August 30; latest fall departure September 18, 1926, average September 13.

NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 11, 1930, average May 14. Latest departure October 10, 1927, average October 1.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. *Icteria virens virens*. Only one record, May 17, 1927.

WILSON'S WARBLER. *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. Common migrant, especially in the fall. Earliest spring arrival May 11, 1930, average May 17; latest spring departure May 28, 1930, average May

25. Earliest fall arrival August 16, 1928 and 1932, average August 21; latest fall departure September 19, 1931, average September 15.

CANADA WARBLER. *Wilsonia canadensis*. Uncommon spring migrant, common fall migrant. Spring records are May 24, 1925; May 24-25, 1926; May 31, June 3, 1928; May 24, 1929. Earliest fall arrival August 16, 1932, average August 24; latest fall departure September 6, 1929, average September 1.

AMERICAN REDSTART. *Setophaga ruticilla*. Fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 7, 1926, average May 14; latest spring departure June 14, 1927, average June 1. Earliest fall arrival August 20, 1928, average August 27; latest fall departure September 23, 1929, average September 17.

ENGLISH SPARROW. *Passer domesticus domesticus*. A very common bird and a great nuisance about all farmyards.

BOBOLINK. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Abundant summer resident of the meadowlands. Earliest arrival May 4, 1928, average May 12. Latest departure September 22, 1927, average September 12.

WESTERN MEADOWLARK. *Sturnella neglecta*. Very common summer resident. Earliest arrival March 15, 1927, average March 19. Latest departure November 5, 1932, average October 26. One record for November 24, 1925.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. Nests at the Slough in the wetter summers, a fairly common bird. Earliest arrival April 21, 1926, average May 4. Latest departure September 16, 1927, average August 20. Uncommon after July 15.

GIANT REDWING. *Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus*. The most abundant breeding bird in the vicinity. Earliest arrival March 6, 1925, average March 19. Latest departure November 25, 1927, average November 15. Individual birds frequently feed in our barnyard during the winter.

ORCHARD ORIOLE. *Icterus spurius*. A pair of these birds nests at our grove every summer. Have not found them elsewhere. Earliest arrival May 25, 1929, average May 27. Latest departure August 23, 1932, average August 15.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE. *Icterus galbula*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 11, 1930, average May 16. Latest departure September 14, 1930, average September 3.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. *Euphagus carolinus*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival March 24, 1927 and 1928, average March 29; average spring departure about May 15. Earliest fall arrival September 16, 1925 and 1928, average September 21; latest fall departure

November 18, 1928, average November 14. Also have records for November 25, 1925, and December 28, 1929.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*. Occasional summer resident. Earliest arrival March 27, 1925, average March 29. Latest departure November 3, 1929, average November 1. An individual seen November 26, 27, and 28, 1931. For some reason they seem to be less common here than in the general region.

BRONZED GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival March 27, 1925, average April 1. Latest departure November 3, 1927, average October 20.

NEVADA COWBIRD. *Molothrus ater artemisiae*. Common summer resident. The bulk of the birds leave in August. Earliest arrival April 26, 1925, average April 29 (record for April 8, 1930). Latest departure September 9, 1925, average August 26 (records for September 23, 1926, and October 4, 1931).

SCARLET TANAGER. *Piranga erythromelas*. Rare, seen only on May 26 and 29, 1926.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. *Hedymeles ludovicianus*. An occasional nesting pair along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 8, 1926, average May 14. Latest fall departure September 16, 1932, average August 31.

INDIGO BUNTING. *Passerina cyanea*. Nests occasionally along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival May 24, 1928, average May 28. Latest departure September 14, 1930, average September 11.

DICKCISSEL. *Spiza americana*. A species that varies greatly in abundance from year to year. They were numerous in 1925, 1927, and 1928. In 1926 and the years following 1928 only a few individuals appeared. Earliest arrival May 17, 1928, average May 29. Latest departure September 19, 1931, average August 25. Also have records for May 8 and 9, 1928.

EASTERN PURPLE FINCH. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. An erratic bird, seen only occasionally, except in the fall of 1927 when it was present in numbers from October 3 to November 9. Records exclusive of the fall of 1927 are: October 3, 1925; May 12, 1926; May 12, 1928; May 10, 1929; April 26-27, 1930; May 12, 1931; May 11 and October 16, 1932.

COMMON REDPOLL. *Acanthis linaria linaria*. Winter visitant, common some years and in others comparatively rare. 1925-26 and 1927-28 were good redpoll winters. Earliest fall arrival October 16, 1932, average October 21. Latest spring departure April 10, 1930, average April 1.

NORTHERN PINE SISKIN. *Spinus pinus pinus*. Another erratic finch, apt to appear at any time. Records for May 12, 1928; September 3-October 23, 1928; May 27-June 6, 1929; October 14-27, 1929; June 25, 1930; September 27, 1930; May 16, 1931; and September 2-October 9, 1932.

EASTERN GOLDFINCH. *Spinus tristis tristis*. Common summer resident. Earliest arrival May 10, 1930, average May 17. Latest departure October 20, 1927, average October 17. Records for November 9 and 15, 1930.

RED CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra pusilla*. Rare. Records for October 9 and 10, 1931, are the only ones I have.

RED-EYED TOWHEE. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. Uncommon; have records for May 23, 1926; September 23, 1927; May 11, 1929; September 14, 1929; and May 4, 1929.

LARK BUNTING. *Calamospiza melanocorys*. Uncommon; records for May 19 and 27, 1925; June 2, 1930; May 24, July 1 and August 3, 1931.

EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Abundant summer resident of the meadowlands. Earliest arrival April 13, 1925, average April 17. Latest departure October 27, 1926, average October 20.

WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. *Ammodramus savannarum maculatus*. Common summer resident of the meadowlands. Earliest arrival April 26, 1927, average May 12. Latest departure September 14, 1929, average September 10.

BAIRD'S SPARROW. *Ammodramus bairdi*. Fairly common summer resident of the meadowlands. No records after the end of the singing season in late July and early August, the latest date being August 5, 1928. Earliest arrival May 6, 1930, average May 17.

LECONTE'S SPARROW. *Passerherbulus caudacutus*. A frequent migrant and rare summer resident, at least one pair having nested in the meadowlands in 1930. Earliest arrival April 27, 1929, average May 8. Latest departure October 18, 1931, average September 26.

EASTERN VESPER SPARROW. *Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*. Common summer resident of roadsides and pastures. Earliest arrival April 9, 1930, average April 17. Latest departure October 18, 1930, average October 14.

EASTERN LARK SPARROW. *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. Rare; a pair bred near a certain "tree claim" in the summers of 1927 and 1929. Earliest arrival May 4, 1929, latest departure July 30, 1929.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival March 15, 1927, average March 21; latest spring departure May 27, 1927, average May 16. Earliest fall arrival September 5, 1930, average September 13; latest fall departure November 15, 1926, average November 11.

EASTERN TREE SPARROW. *Spizella arborea arborea*. Common transient, seen rarely during winter. Earliest spring arrival February 23, 1930, average March 10; latest spring departure May 5, 1927, average April 29. Earliest fall arrival October 1, 1932, average October 6; latest fall departure November 24, 1925, average November 12. Winter records are January 3, 1925, and January 9, 1928.

EASTERN CHIPPING SPARROW. *Spizella passerina passerina*. Nests commonly along Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival April 28, 1927, average April 30. Latest departure October 1, 1928, average September 20.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW. *Spizella pallida*. Common summer resident of "tree claims" and scrub willow growths. Earliest arrival April 28, 1927, average May 2. Latest departure October 6, 1930, average September 26.

HARRIS'S SPARROW. *Zonotrichia querula*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 27, 1925, average May 6; latest spring departure May 29, 1926, average May 27. Earliest fall arrival September 12, 1926, average September 16; latest fall departure October 24, 1925, 1927, and 1930, average October 21. Also have records for June 24, 1925; June 7, 1927; and August 22, 1928.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. Occasional transient. Earliest spring arrival April 29, 1928, average May 4; latest spring departure May 25, 1926 and 1930, average May 22. Earliest fall arrival September 18, 1926, average September 22; latest fall departure October 9, 1927, average October 7. Record for June 15, 1932.

GAMBEL'S SPARROW. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*. Fairly common migrant. Earliest spring arrival May 2, 1930, average May 6; latest spring departure May 22, 1931, average May 21. Earliest fall arrival September 14, 1932, average September 19; latest fall departure October 11, 1931, average October 6.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. Very common migrant. Earliest spring arrival April 22, 1925 and 1931, average April 26; latest spring departure May 26, 1925, average May 23. Earliest fall arrival September 5, 1930, average September 10; latest

fall departure October 21, 1928, average October 17. Have a record for June 12, 1927.

EASTERN FOX SPARROW. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. Fairly common transient. Earliest arrival March 25, 1928, average April 6; latest spring departure May 2, 1930, average April 27. Earliest fall arrival September 16, 1930, average September 18; latest fall departure October 18, 1931, average October 13.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 27, 1929, average May 1; latest spring departure May 30, 1928, average May 24. Earliest fall arrival August 22, 1927, average August 26; latest fall departure October 21, 1928, average October 5.

SWAMP SPARROW. *Melospiza georgiana*. Common transient. Earliest spring arrival April 13, 1930, average April 19; latest spring departure May 25, 1930, average May 22. Earliest fall arrival September 11, 1929, average September 15; latest fall departure October 28, 1928, average October 18.

DAKOTA SONG SPARROW. *Melospiza melodia juddi*. Very common transient and an occasional summer resident along the Red and Sheyenne Rivers. Earliest arrival March 25, 1928, average April 2. Latest departure November 1, 1925, average October 24.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*. The most abundant migrant, and frequently the most common winter species. Winters when they were absent are 1926-27, 1929-30, and 1931-32. Earliest fall arrival September 10, 1926, average September 18. Latest spring departure May 21, 1925 and 1926, average May 18.

SMITH'S LONGSPUR. *Calcarius pictis*. Uncommon; records for April 28, 1928; May 8, 1929; and October 18, 1931.

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR. *Calcarius ornatus*. Uncommon; records for April 22, 1926; August 4, 1928; and May 24, 1931.

EASTERN SNOW BUNTING. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*. Common winter resident. Earliest fall arrival October 16, 1932, average October 20. Latest spring departure April 3, 1932, average March 18. Have records for April 18, 1925, and April 18 and 26, 1930.

ARGUSVILLE, NORTH DAKOTA.